

THERE is good authority for saying that it is not TILTON but TILDEN who is New York's favorite candidate for President. Democrats will please take notice.

WE BELIEVE that up to the present writing no more than 2,000 prisoners have received "tickets of leave" from the Prosecuting Attorney to go off on pleasure trips with Tom Campbell. It is true that, as Sommer says, the New York authorities took Parsons from the fold embrace of Campbell, Mr. Gerrard can readily find him. If it is not true, then the Prosecutor had better go for Campbell for aiding a prisoner to escape.

A STUBBORN interrogator as about the moon story published in our columns recently. We can not vouch for the statements therein made concerning the power of the instruments used for the study of the lunar surface. It is well known, however, that much diversity of opinion is springing up among astronomers in relation to the moon having an atmosphere, with all the concomitants of clouds and rain, and consequent vegetative growth. But as to the "big mirror" mentioned in the story, we think a positive affidavit by some well-informed "lunatic" will be required to substantiate the fact of its existence and special agricultural uses.

CABINET CHANGES AND QUARRELS

Every few days we have in our Washington dispatches a repetition of the old story, "There are well-founded rumors of Cabinet changes." These rumors have been freely circulated ever since there was on this continent a Cabinet to change, and the changes in rapid succession follow the rumors, and then we have other rumors and still other changes.

It is a mistake to conclude that Cabinet quarrels and Cabinet changes have only become common in the later days of our Republic. In this country the life of a Cabinet officer was never a serene existence, undisturbed by personal animosity or the jealousy engendered by the rivalry for the possession of political power. Washington's Cabinet consisted of but four officers, but there were altogether nine persons in it during his administration.

John Adams, although President but four years, had eight persons in his Cabinet, an average of but two years apiece. Things then moved on a little smoothly till General Jackson's time. His Cabinet, if we include General Barry, Postmaster General, who was not, however, strictly speaking, a Cabinet officer, was composed of eight officials, and sixteen persons were members of it during his two terms of eight years, the average time in office being two years, the same as the members of the Cabinet of John Adams.

But between the times of John Adams and General Jackson the tenure of a Cabinet officer was neither long nor certain. President Jefferson had three Secretaries of the Navy and four Attorneys General. Mr. Madison had four Secretaries of the Treasury and three Attorneys General, and John Quincy Adams had two Secretaries of War. During the sixteen years that elapsed between the inauguration of Polk and the retirement of Buchanan the Cabinets were about the most stable parts of our political machinery.

Mr. Polk's Cabinet of six officers had but eight persons in it. Gen. Taylor's Cabinet of seven officers had but seven persons in it. President Fillmore had eleven persons in his Cabinet of seven officers, but one of the changes was caused by the death of Mr. Webster, and the others by voluntary resignations. Mr. Pierce was the only man who ever served a full term without a single Cabinet change.

Mr. Buchanan made no changes till the latter part of his administration, and the number during the fourteen years since Mr. Lincoln became President will be found to about equal those in the earlier periods of our history. That Cabinet officers endeavored to manipulate affairs in the early days pretty much as they do at present is made clear by the history of the bitter disputes between Jefferson and Hamilton during Washington's administration, by the difficulties in the latter part of John Adams' Presidency, by the trouble that led to the change from Robert Smith to James Monroe in the third year of Mr. Madison's Presidency, and by the rivalries of John Q. Adams, W. H. Crawford and John C. Calhoun, all of whom aspired to succeed Mr. Monroe, in Mr. Monroe's Presidency.

Both a note of the frequency of the changes and an observation of the workings of our Cabinets, so far as the outside world is able to observe them, are liable to impress one with the belief that all high official positions most unusually resist the head of a Cabinet officer.

ABOUT POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

A writer in the New York World says: "These three great principles, viz., Free Trade, Hard Money and Home Rule, are now all left that true Democracy can and will make an issue upon."

Governor Leslie's chances for the Kentucky Senatorship are considered to be waning, through the candidacy of Mr. Caldwell, and he will probably throw his strength for General Cerro-gordo Williams.

The Rome (Georgia) Courier says the Democrats of Ohio and Pennsylvania attempted to cross the river before they got to it. They were ahead of time in making the currency question the main issue of the campaign. Upon the paramount issue of Constitutionalism

vs. Centralism, the Democracy can, the Courier believes, win next year.

The interest from Louisiana to the effect that the Legislature at the ending session will not disturb the Wheeler compromise, which is satisfactory to all parties, but will attempt indirectly to revive the Louisiana muddle by an elaborate investigation to establish that West was fraudulently elected to the United States Senate.

The political papers are speculating upon Presidential prospects most profoundly. The greater number on each side seem to prefer a fair and square stand-up and knock-down fight between the two parties. But there is a disposition manifested in some quarters to bring out two Democratic nominees, and thus throw the election of the President into the House of Representatives, where the Democratic majority will speedily settle the matter in favor of a Democratic President.

A Marylander named Benjamin G. Harris is a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. He is an outspoken hot-gospeller of the most volcanic stripe. This is how he recommends himself for the office in a circular which he addresses to members:

"I fully justify the Southern States in seceding from the Union. . . . The war upon the South was, in my opinion, an atrocious outrage on the part of the Northern States, displaying a cruel and unchristianly disposition, and it is a great regret with me that the Democrats of the North should ever have given their countenance and support to such a war. . . . I am a seceder from the Union. . . . When in Congress I felt it my duty to vote against every bill for the raising of forces, and every bill for the appropriation of money to carry on the war."

A little of that kind of talk ought to go a good way.

The Republicans claim to have made gains in the popular vote in the States where elections have been held this fall as follows:

	1874.	1875.	Rep. gain.
New York	50,337	14,192	36,145
Ohio	17,201	8,554	8,647
Massachusetts	7,331	3,227	4,104
Iowa	21,475	3,532	17,943
Pennsylvania	4,719	14,400	19,119
Wisconsin	15,112	945	16,057
Minnesota	5,519	12,023	6,504

Forney's Chronicle comes out with a screaming spread-eagle article in favor of the third term nomination of Gen. Grant. It says:

"And what has produced the revolutions in public sentiment which now so prominently bring General Grant before the nation as a candidate for re-election? We answer, the imbecility of the Republican leaders, which is utter, overwhelming, and so marked in every State that the most splendid political organization the country ever knew is to-day almost without leadership; lacking a leader able to comprehend its wants, and with the nerve to respond to its wishes other than the man who now occupies the White House."

After berating the Republican party for its lack of faithfulness to itself, the Chronicle adds:

"In such a conjuncture the people who really love the Republican party, and prefer it to the Democratic, naturally turn to Grant as the only man who can rescue it from its environment, and whose re-election for a third term, in their minds, is as imperative as was at first and second."

And so on for quantity. The third term "baby" never was a very healthy child; and with Forney as its wet-nurse, it does not bid fair to long live nor a healthy growth.

The German Press

The rejection of Randall as the Democratic candidate for Speaker, is a life necessity for the Democratic party. In case of his election the prospects of the party would not be worth anything.

The wharf property of the city forms a real book, the closing of which would lead to nighly interesting and pointed disclosures.

From the Volksfreund

Among the most prominent candidates for the position of Speaker is undoubtedly Milton Saylor, member of the House of Representatives from the First District of Ohio. His election would be a compliment not only for the city and State, but for the whole West, and we feel confident that the citizens of Hamilton county will judge it an especial honor to assist Mr. Saylor in his candidacy with their power. As we find from reliable source, Saylor can depend upon the votes of all the delegates from Ohio, and among all the candidates that have been mentioned up to this time, he is the only one that can boast of the unanimous support of his own delegation. His prospects, therefore, are good, and, according to a thorough politician, if he can hold the votes of his delegation during five ballots, he will be assuredly elected. The principal fight will be between Kerr and Randall. Both are strong candidates, and have assiduous friends. Should, therefore, the supporters of these men not be able to agree upon one of the two, then Saylor would be a fitting compromise candidate, especially on the ground, that he has taken a conservative position on the currency question, and can be reckoned neither among the hard-money men who want to return "pell-mell" to hard money payments, nor to the inflationists. Saylor, moreover, possesses qualities that would eminently capacitate him for the important and difficult position of Speaker.

A city gentleman who had just purchased a farm in the country, wished to buy some cattle with which to stock it. He therefore attended an auction where cows were to be sold. One of them, a remarkably fine animal, soon attracted his attention, and he bought her at a fair price. He was examining his purchase, when a farmer, who unfortunately had arrived too late to buy the cow himself as he had intended, drove up, and thus accosted him:

"I did," was the reply.

"Well, did you know that she had no front teeth in the upper jaw?"

"No," replied the gentleman, indignantly. "Is that so?"

"You can see for yourself."

The gentleman examined the mouth of the cow, and finding no upper teeth, immediately went to the auctioneer and requested him to sell the cow again.

"What's the trouble?" asked the auctioneer.

"She hasn't any upper front teeth," was the reply.

"Very well," replied the auctioneer, with a smile, "I'll put her up once more."

He did so, and the shrewd farmer who had given him the information to the city gentleman, bid her off at the same price.

Jane G. Swinburn says that if she had a husband and he should yell out, "Where in the blazes is the boot-jack?" she would slip into her bonnet and out of the house forever in just two minutes.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

No recent number of this magazine has furnished us a more readable article illustrative of the attractive localities of our own country than "Up the Ashley and Cooper," which opens the present number.

In "Caricature in the United States" James Parton considers the subject from the time of Benjamin Franklin to Thomas Nast, whose portraits heads the present article.

"Richard Baxter," by Rev. William Campbell, is a reminiscence of the neighborhood near Kidminster, England, venerated by nearly all Christendom through its association with the eventful life of the zealous Puritan divine.

"Barry Cornwall and Some of His Friends," by James Field, is concluded in this number.

Another richly illustrated article is that depicting the picturesque grandeur and magnificence of that ancient monument of so many centuries of history, "Windsor Castle," whose traditions are but too briefly chronicled in these pages. "The Progress of the Exact Sciences," by H. A. F. Barnard, constituted the fourteenth paper of the series on "The First Century of the Republic."

A brief record of a cruel and bloody reign is given in "Mary Queen of England," while S. S. Cox in "Legislative Humors" continues a theme apparently inexhaustible; and after this comes a most general essay on the "Art of Dining," which will be appreciated by all who had the slightest aversion to the subject.

In addition to these more prominent articles, is given the usual miscellany in the way of story and poem. Julian Hawthorne's "Garth" is continued, and the several departments, Editorial, Literary and Scientific, are all that could be desired.

THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. James' serial, "Roderick Hudson," which has long been an attraction to the constant readers of the Atlantic, is rapidly drawing to a close, and its place will be supplied by an advance article of the editor's new novel of "Private Theatricals," begun last month.

Of the completed articles the most acceptable will probably be "Novas and the Blue Flower," by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, considering the character and tendencies of German Romanticism. Kierkegaard's "Chain of Fire" is a very short story by Louise Stockton.

"The Virginia Campaign of John Brown," by F. B. Sanborn, is an old subject revived, and Mrs. Kemble continues her recollections of the past in the fifth paper of "An Old Woman's Gossip."

A Symphony in Yellow and Red, is a description in rather a poetical sense of a portion of Colorado, vivid and picturesque, in delineation of the natural beauty and wealth of country peculiar to that region.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., resumes his subject, "Of Some Railroad Accidents," with graphic descriptions of the casualties, and is a most attendant upon railway travel.

There are seven poems, and several of them are very good indeed, but the shortest and most comprehensive is "Quick and Dead," by J. J. Platt. "Recent Literature," is very full, while "Art" and "Music" are meagerly represented.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

In this number, as in the previous one, "Up the Thames," is the second of the series of literary illustrations by articles by Ed. Bruce, claims precedence in point of place and interest, the subject commending itself to all intelligent readers. "Illustrated Sahara," favoring a little of the "Arabian Nights" flavor, yet far surpassing them in point of interest, is a revelation of the true character of the great desert, that will dispel the illusions so long entertained by many minds, and replace erroneous impressions by a far more agreeable reality. One of the best articles, from a literary point of view, which will attract those of critical taste, is Mrs. Kemble's "Notes on the Character of Queen Katherine and Cardinal Wolsey, in Shakespeare's King Henry VIII., and her authority as critic is acknowledged, while her style is fluent and attractive. We hope that Dr. Wood's "Medical Education in the United States" will receive the attention it merits, since it treats of a subject of vital interest to all classes. It is a protest against the reprehensible system which permits a medical student, with the merest pretense of a qualification, to graduate and legally assume a responsible office for which only years of thorough training could prepare him.

A ludicrous description of travel and adventures is given in "A Night of Adventure," by Fitz Edward Hall, who served officially in India some years; and "Balala and Bards of the Ukraine" is the title of an essay of Sarah B. Wister. Mrs. Hooper, always acceptable in her gossip notes upon foreign life, discusses of "Housekeeping in Paris." Both are good, and the latter, "Our Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day" possess the usual amount of attractive matter.

ST. NICHOLAS.

The eager young subscribers of this magazine will scarcely suffer disappointment in the December number. A tribute to the dead poet and story-teller, "Hans Christian Andersen," by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, appropriately opens this number, prefaced by a portrait of Andersen's genial, homely face, and set in the center of a number of small sketches illustrative of some of the more popular of his stories.

Then follows the illustrated legend of St. Nicholas, which will surely be appreciated, and next fresh chapters of the "Baby Emigrants," a story dear to young, adventurous spirits. "Something About Railroads," is the simplified history of the steam engine and its inventor, George Stephenson, with illustrations of the first crude model, "Frank and the Toad" has a very good moral, worthy the attention of thoughtless little boys; and in "St. Nicholas' Day in Germany," Miss Julia Tutwiler tells us how the Germans celebrate Christmas. Thousands of bright eyes will be on the alert for the promised "A Hundred Christmas Presents, and How to Make Them," and will there find assistance for the furtherance of their generous desires; and the twenty illustrations make the matter complete. The boys' favorite author, J. T. Trowbridge, furnishes another "Hans Cove Sketch," an invention of the author's. "A Play for the Holidays" is the dramatized story of "The Jolly Abbot of Canterbury," which appeared in this magazine some months ago.

The "Jack in the Pumpkin" is too full a table of contents to enumerate the attractions, and the boys and girls must judge for themselves of its merits.

RAVE BRAKEMEN.

An incident of Railroad travel.

In the early part of last week the 8:10 A. M. train, from New Haven to New York, had stopped at the drawbridge

just above Bridgeport, and the engineer stood with his hand on the throttle, waiting to start up, when the conductor (Ed. Parker) gave him the signal to go ahead—that the draw was closed and the way clear.

The train having come to a full stop, two young ladies, school teachers, climbed down from the car, intending to cross the track to reach the platform. Assisting each other down from the car, they did not see the milk train from New York, which had crossed the drawbridge and was thundering along straight toward them. Suddenly a quick, wild shriek from the engine of the rapidly approaching train warned them of their danger, and, looking down the track, they saw their peril. Clutching each other's hands, with blanched faces they dashed forward; then, becoming confused, rushed backward, then up the track; then, overwhelmed by their great danger, stood still, entirely paralyzed, from the shock on the track. With the train rushing rapidly down upon them. Perhaps in their fear they screamed, but the screams from the engine drowned all other noises.

The engineer appeared as though he felt the agony which was heard in the shrieks from the engine, and these seemed to urge the brakeman to almost superhuman efforts at their brakes to stop the train. They knew not what was the cause of this fierce urging them to great effort. They dared not look to see the cause, for it is instant dismissal for a brakeman to scarcely take his eyes from his brakes when the danger signal is given.

But the train could not be stopped in time to save the women. The passengers on both trains gazed on this thrilling scene with horror-stricken eyes and clenched teeth, and waited to feel the awful crunching which would tell them all was over.

Immediately upon hearing the engine shriek, the senior brakeman of the stationary train, Otto Hoyt, saw the danger that threatened the women, and springing from the front platform of his car, dashed up the track to their rescue. But the thundering train was right behind him, and before he could reach the end of his car, was also upon him. To attempt to go further was certain death, so, springing sideways, he crouched down close by the wheels of his own car, barely having time to stoop as the train rushed by, the steam from the engine scalding him as it sped forward.

At the same instant that Hoyt saw the women, the senior brakeman, Clarence Hoyt, was standing on the front platform of the last car, say them also. They were standing right below the end of his car, and, jumping down, he nighly ran up the track toward them, knowing that it was indeed a race for life, the engine so close behind that he could feel the earth tremble. He reached them, and, without pausing in his speed, clutched them both firmly by the neck, and quickly throwing himself backward, struck against his own car, and holding them at arms length close up to his car, while the train thundered by. He had saved them; but so narrow was the escape that the engine struck his cap and carried it up the track.

After the ladies were attended to, the passengers gathered around Mr. Hoyt and shook his hands and cheered him lustily. He then walked back to his brakes just as though he had done nothing heroic.

The railroad company, recognizing his bravery, has promoted him to the position of baggage-master, and it is to be hoped that before a great while we shall see the word "Conductor" in gilt letters on his cap, for he is made of the right stuff for a railroad man. He is one who would sacrifice his life, if need be, in the line of duty. The other brakemen, Hoyt, has also been promoted to the position of end brakeman, made vacant by the promotion of Hoyt—this position having a higher salary than an ordinary brakeman's.

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